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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for cation wish to have rejected articles returned, they aust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

This Ought to Settle the Delaware Case.

The reason officially assigned for the President's reconsideration of his purpose to reappoint S. H. VICK, the colored postmaster at Wilson, North Carolina, s definite and intelligible. Mr. Vick was originally appointed by President McKinley. He is turned down and Mr. Person gets the office, not because Person is white and VICK is black, but because the President has learned that last summer VICK bolted the party nomination and ran for Congress as an Independent in the Second district of North Carolina.

Speaking for Mr. ROOSEVELT, Postmaster-General PAYNE bulletins the negro postmaster's political offence and punishment in this brief but sufficient statement:

" Mr. Vick had not supported the Republica ticket, and, consequently, had forfeited his claim to party recognition."

This decision and precedent will probably govern the President's future action in the case of WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE of Delaware. Byrne's case affords an almost exact parallel to that of VICK. except in the non-essential matter of the quantity of pigment in his epidermis.

Like the disloyal VICK, Mr. BYRNE was appointed to Federal office by President MCKINLEY. Like VICK, BYRNE not only failed to support the Republican ticket, but actually forfeited his claim to party recognition by resigning the Federal office he held as a Republican and running for Congress in Delaware on a third ticket: and this without the remotest hope of election, but simply to procure the defeat of Congressman Ball, the regular Republican candidate.

The positive evidence of BYRNE's in tent to defeat his own party and elect a Democrat has been furnished by no less an authority than J. EDWARD ADDICKS. A short time before the election he printed in his newspaper, the Wilmington Sun, the following announcement: "Mr. Appices authorized us to say that the Union

Republicans would prefer to see a Democrati Congressman elected rather than Mr. Bald."

On the same day the same authority was thus reported in the Wilmington Morning News:

"The next Congressman from Delaware will b a Democrat, and I will then control the Federa patronage."

After the election ADDICKS proclaimed the success of the factional plot against the Republican candidate in this triumphant communication to the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, printed over his own name:

We have taken away the temptation of Federa etronage by excising from the situation Congress man Ball, who betrayed our confidence.

Thus the first part of ADDICKS'S con fident prediction before election was verified. The next Congressman from solely to BYRNE's otherwise hopeless and useless candidacy. And the attempt to verify the second part of Ap-DICKS's prediction, namely, that he would then control the Federal patronage in Delaware, was seen in the prompt reappointment of BYRNE himself, the instrument of the party treason, to his former office as United States District Attorney for Delaware. The Republican Senate has never

confirmed BYRNE's nomination, although Mr. ROOSEVELT has renewed it at the extra session; and up to the present time it has looked as if the President termined to insist upon the realization of the Addicks programme in this

Now, however, the principle is dis tinetly affirmed by the Administration in the Vick case that factional enterprises like BYRNE'S forfeit the claim to party recognition. ms to dispose of WILLIAM

MICHAEL BYRNE, so far as the support of the White House is concerned. ROOSEVELT, surely, cannot apply one rule to the poor negro postmaster in North Carolina, whose disloyalty did not in the slightest degree affect the result in the district, and another rule to the white lawyer in Delaware, who did in fact transfer a seat and a vote in the House from the Republicans to the

The Attack on the Metropolitan

Street Ballway Company. In giving testimony on Tuesday in h action for likel against President H. H VERBLAND of the Interurban Railway Company WILLIAM NOWLAND AMONY gave some mighty interesting informaion as to how a certain kind of intigation s started against great corporations hape the most entrackable part of his projetion was that in which he stated in effect, that conschooly in the District At-torney's office was cofficiently interceled broading plong litigation against the etropolitar fitract finitesy tempuny o seconmend a good lawyer during District Attorney Passans to institute a sisti auit against the company. Here hir Agency a sentimenty on this project

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whatever went on in his office. In view of Mr. Amory's testimony, may be the District Attorney will say whether or not he was responsible for recommending a lawyer to institute litigation against the Metropolitan Company.

For our own part we do not believe that Mr. JEROME assumed any such relation to the case, but that if he did so the conditions presented to him must have differed materially from those of which the public has been made aware. It may be that the further inquiries of the District Attorney will elucidate other and interesting features of the extraordinary pursuit of the Metropolitan corporation. What, precisely, was the nature of the newspaper initiative, the impassioned denunciation of the management? Was it purely altruistic and disinterested, or was there a shrewd and well-conceived apprehension of the practical merits of the short side of the market?

Should the District Attorney succeed in setting forth the whole truth the case would not pass away without distinct public advantage therefrom. It would be of no little service to have fully laid bare the whole anatomy of mingled blackmail and stock jobbery which, quite apart from any real or imaginary merits of the case, underlies the attack on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Guilford.

THE SUN congratulates the Hon. Jos-EPH M. MOREHEAD of Greensboro, N. C., president of the Guilford Battleground Association, and the people of the Old North State generally on the recent selection of Guilford Battleground as the site of the monuments of the Revolutionary Generals NASH and DAVIDSON, for each of which Congress last July voted an appropriation.

By an amendment to the joint resolution which Mr. KITCHIN with so much spirit pressed through the House, the choice of site was left to the Secretary of War, acting, so far as possible, with the Governor of North Carolina. The Secretary of War practically put the matter into the hands of Governor Av-COCK. People of several localities urged their claims with vigor. But Guilford Battleground was too obviously the appropriate place.

Guilford is the only battlefield of the Revolution which is preserved in its entirety as an historical document to be handed down to posterity. It was purchased by the private contributions of patriotic North Carolinans. The alignments of the American forces under Gen. GREENE and of the British and German forces under Lord CORNWALLIS at all stages of the engagement are accurately and permanently marked. There are an excellent museum of Revolutionary relics and a fine auditorium, where Fourth of July celebrations are held. Over the entire field there are placed monuments in granite and marble to those who died in this particular engagement, as well as to North Carolina patriots who, like NASH and DAVIDSON gave their lives on other fields in the cause of American independence. Guilford Battleground, as kept and marked by the gentlemen of the association of which Col. MOREHEAD is president, is in itself the monument to North Carolina in the Revolution-a monument such as no other State in the zone of that mighty struggle can boast.

It is 126 years since the Continental Congress voted a monument to Gen. NASH for his bravery on the battlefield of Germantown, where he lost his life. and it is 122 years since it voted that Gen DAVIDSON be similarly honored for lantry at Cowan's Ford, where he, too, was killed. The Continental Congress appropriated \$500 for each of these monuments. The Fifty-seventh Congress appropriated \$5,000 for each of them. But in 1777 and in 1781 the United States was poorer by a few dozen billions of dollars than it is now. And as for the delay of a little matter of a century and a quarter or thereabouts, that should not be charged up against the Republic as ingratitude. Absence of headlong impetuosity is the way to express it.

But the monuments are a certainty at last, and now let Col. MOREHEAD at their unveiling get up such a resonant, rousing, reverberating Fourth of July celebration as even Guilford Battleground-long noted for enthusiasm and oratory on that glorious day-never has seen equalled.

Greek and the Griddle.

We sometimes wonder if lack of education is not the best policy. There is continual brabbling among the teachers, professors and superintendents as to what should be learned and what omitted in school and college courses. One set of dons swears by " electives." Another set regards the student brought up on ejectives as a victim of superficial and lazy methods, an ineffectual smatterer The gods of the schools of one city are the devils of the schools of another city. You can depend upon Dr. CHARLES WIL-LIAM ELIOT of Cambridge to smash at least once a month every educational fetish that is not in his own collection and poke all other educators in the ribs The parents complain that their chil dress done learn anything. The childeen complain that they have to study everything. Occasionally some of the pupils go on strike. The teachers must often want to strike. No doubt a tremendage emount of energy is discrmunitive souls must always have do as to the merits and soundance of the through out by their miner aucomoute unicarped if they would avoid the access

If we had our lives to live over a ar wouldn't go to activate until as were tage of many medica improvements and rampe the mortification of knowing that we had imposed by the a freng method in the stances of a yearly extensions. tion can we be ours from your to your The other night his denicute stains of education? We are contributed by forth here that old age is the time to go to school. Then you have leisure and then you have little desire to go fishing or chestnutting.

So much we were bound to say in introducing the Hon. W. M. STEPHENS, Superintendent of Schools in Sioux City, Ia. He has just made a speech on education in a way that wins the fervent applause of an esteemed Iowan correspondent, who commends the views therein inculcated. "They are straight as a trivet and sound as a dollar," writes this enthusiast, who signs himself " Father." What do fathers know about education? In a progressive world the opinion of the children is necessarily more valuable. But Mr. STEPHENS is on his feet: " Sloux City parents are mad, because they desire

the education of mind only." Danger lurks in generalities; and from our coign of vantage as eclectic educational agnostics we are permitted to say that educators are the most elastic and comprehensive of generalizers. Do even some Sioux City parents want the education of mind only? If they do, is that desire any symptom that they are mad? To-morrow we shall hear, as we have often heard, some mighty ploughman of the field of education bellowing that the schools and colleges develop the muscle of their scholars too much and the brains too little. The race of girls is growing and has grown tall, strong, beautiful, making the inferiority of the other sex still more marked and galling. But the athletic girls are intelligent, while there are so many athletic boys who will never set the Charles or the Hudson on fire. The girls are more conscientious students. Their tendency to " overdo " in their studies is greater. Perhaps that is all that Mr. STEPHENS really means. Surely it needs no Superintendent

come from Sioux City to tell us that " a girl might better fail ignominiously in history than fail to keep her room in order," although we can't see any ignominy in failing in history. How does Mr. STEPHENS know that the Sioux City schoolgirls don't keep their rooms in order? If they don't, it is the fault of their parents and another proof of the validity of our theory that the old folks. not the young ones, should be sent to chool. Mr. STEPHENS "would have Greek, Latin and music forsaken for the art of cooking, of keeping the room or developing the body and otherwise directing the mind away from what is usually considered the right mode of feminine culture." Forsake music? What is gymnastics but a branch of music? No doubt the art of cooking is higher than music or Greek or Latin: and it is an old-fashioned dogma that young women should be instructed in the theory and practice of it. Are the female Porsons and Casaubons good plain cooks? Who knows? Babes n arms " preside at " the chafing dish nowadays. Everybody cooks a little. Meanwhile, the apostles of diet are winning stomachs. We used to think, with Mr. STEPHENS, that girls ought to know how to cook; but we were wrong. By the time most girls have learned to cook, the civilized world will have ceased to eat. Breakfast has been abolished, we believe. Luncheon and dinner will follow it as usual. Long pig is gone. Beefsteak is going. Really, there is nothing for Mr. STEPHENS to worry about.

Citation of the Sultan of Zanzibar. To conclude the academic but not unprofitable discussion of treaty-making the Tribune's answer to our last question. We asked that journal whether it would regard the abolition of the tariff by the President and Senate through a series of free-trade treaties. the House not participating, as anything but a usurpation of the power of Congress over taxation; and, being unconstitutional and ultra vires, whether such treaties would constitute a promise either legally or morally binding upon this Government.

Our neighbor replies:

" Just exactly as binding as a treaty to pay the Sultan of Zanzibar an annual tribute equal to the whole revenue of the United States."

This leaves us somewhat in doubt. for the Tribune omits to say whether it would regard the supposititious Zanzibar treaty, when it was once negotiated and ratified, as a valid promise, binding this Government in law and morals one which Congress would have the power, but not the right," to repudiate.

But if our neighbor considers its reply as responsive and satisfactory, we cheerfully accept it as such, and relinquish the subject with renewed assurances of distinguished consideration.

Silps.

We assume that our correspondent here knew that the new defender had been already christened, and that he merely suggests a change:

To rue Parron or The his our Without tering this the pris or come please enter my ruggestion for a name for the new defender. The -

Though her name is Reliance, we be seve she to The Cup all the same. It is here, in our opinion, though we are bound to confess that we are one partionier chance for a sip between it

The timpetitution carried nearly 1,000 fost more canyas than the Columbia. for several maintain and nor was good From this an anches to sussend that the difficulty in obtaining good entie incremere with the size in scanething like geometrical splin. The last centimate of fichator's contras gives but competing over tome feet, or time feet spore than fountainties. If the chances against a ground aust for the frequestations were \$ to 1. It may be 10 to 1 in the same of the fictioner. Moreover, granting that great fact for fact, so the force of the managii on finiumbin' in uning more

III. promises to appear with less canvas than is worn by Columbia.

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Theoretically, Reliance should be min utes ahead of Shamrock III., but practice may tell another story. The Cup race of 1903 promises to be behind none of its predecessors for affording information on the way to get speed in boats.

When Gen. HECTOR MACDONALD sho himself in Paris yesterday he confessed that the charges on which he was to be court-martialled were true. Hence the nd was worthy of the man. His creditable public record cannot cover what lay beneath. Unfortunately, a character such as his tends to discredit and drag down gallantry in war rather than be lifted up and

Minister Combus in the French Assembly stated boldly the other day that the aim of the preaching monks, or missioners, as they are sometimes called, is to stimulate the hatred of republican institutions and to start a reactionary revolution. If M. COMBES gave his reasons for coming to such a conclusion, they have not been reported over the cable. But there are evident reasons leading to the belief that the aim of the majority in the present French Assembly and of its own warm supporters is to stimulate the hatred of France and the glorification of her enemies. If anything can bring about contempt for republican institutions in France it must be the hostile action of her politicians toward the army, the navy and he Church. But the charge against the Foreign Ministry" that it is composed of a pack of agnostics is not well founded. A enuine agnostic is never a mere bigot or a

Imperialism meditates another soul-harowing outrage against Envine Winslow's Little Brown Brothers. Up in the northeast corner of Mindanao some Surigao ladrones escaped from their prison and murdered Constabulary Inspector CLARK. Now Governor Tapt is going to ask the military to hunt for the murderers, and if is necessary the writ of habeas corpus is to be suspended for Surigao. Thus another blow is struck at the Bill of Rights and the Boston Antis.

The proposition to race Hermis and McChesney in a special sweepstakes may result, if report be true, in pitting against these two champions another thoroughbred f distinction, namely, Advance Guard. Advance Guard's owner has expressed his willingness to enter the "Iron Horse" in such a "three-cornered" race, on certain conditions.

Advance Guard, now six years old, has own himself to be one of the strongest racehorses ever seen in this country. Any distance of more than a mile and a quarter suits him, and he can run, as the railbirds say, all day without tiring. Next to Gold Heels, he was undoubtedly the most popular horse in the older division seen on the metropolitan tracks last year. Hermis lowever, has beaten him, as witness the Mamaroneck Handicap, last October, wherein Hermis gave Advance Guard ten pounds The distance on that occasion was one mile and a quarter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: An ar-

ticle in your paper under date of March 20, headed "Burdick Opened Wife's Safe," and the story of one of Buffalo's business men connected with one of the largest safe deposit companies there, regarding the entrance of Burdick under a bogus order signed by Mrs. Burdick, behooves me to state that believe, if it is as reported, the safe deposit company was very remiss in the execution of its trust and Burdick's entrance to such safe deposit box, standing in the name of Mrs. Burdick, should not have been per-

mitted.

If, instead, said safe deposit company and all others, as I believe a majority of the individually incorporated, first-class safe deposit companies do, under like conditions, demand of the safe renter a properly executed power of attorney, duly sworn and subscribed to before a notary public or other duly commissioned officer, and the deponent known to such officer, as the jurat under such a document requires, he never could have obtained admission to the saire, except in collusion with such officer taking acknowledgment, and in this case both could be held amenable under the provision of the statutes. Why was not Burdick properly identified as a brother according to the order? I do not believe a first-class, properly conducted institution would have permitted such flagrant neglect, or it does not fully realize its first and responsibility. grant neglect, or it does not fully realize its trust and responsibility. I think this instance should prove of value

to all such companies
MARCH 23 W CORNELL BENJAMIN Would You Live Your Life Over Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What would it avail us to live life over again if we begin under he same circumstances? Do we not ing of the lives of our children, and through them improve and strengthen our own type?

Each succeeding generation should improve where there is a healthy family life. The rugged farmer's son finds his way to the city, and, with scant education, makes a success of life financially. He educates his sons, rejoicing that he can give them that which money cannot have seed. ample means and educated tostes demand. Pos-sibly, being relieved from providing, he sees them devote their lives to the State or Church, and so labor for the improvement of the national rather

than personal type.

Is this not living life over as we should wish?

Are there not places in all lives that not even es. perience and judgment would not carry us over

To the Entres or The Sex-Sor The Sex shines upon all equally Picase turn some of your rays of intellect upon my befudded clouded brain. Will you tell me why so many then with evening clothes on are seen on the algoric with their overcomes faring open apparently desiring all who see them to show they have on some "glad rage"? Every time I see one of these things (who I am quite ours, would describe their clother as a full dress suit") I feel the running up to them.

Dr. Croper and Dr. Claw.

Dr. Cause and Dr. Class

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AROUND THE GALLERIES. aper by D. W. Tryon at the Mentr

At the Montroes Gallery, 372 Fifth ave is an exhibition of paintings by Dwight W. Tryon. They consist both of recent works and of many that have been lent by their owners for this occasion, some of which have never been exhibited before. As the earliest is dated 1884, about three years after Tryon's return from his studies abroad under Harpingies and Daubigny, and as there are several other canvases, representing the few following years while he ollection of foreign influences, the exhibition offers an excellent brief summary of his career. The early work abounds with character

but of a more generalized sort than in his subsequent pictures; a character rather pictorial than personal. It suggests, I mean, strength and seriousness of purpose, but does not yet give evidence of the particular way in which, in a manner personal to the artist, these qualities were to become distinguished. The "Starlight" (1884), for example, with a shepherd and flock wending their way homeward over a sandy pasture. and the "Newport Harbor-Night" (1885) are admirable summaries of effect, but have not been studied with the analytical observation that was to follow. Tryon, indeed, had not yet got his foot firmly planted on his native heath. A son of New England, it was the love

of the New England landscape that had made him desire to be a painter, and it is not until he fairly sets to work upon the subject of his predilection that his distinct self begins to develop in his style. Then the recollection of this or that which he had acquired abroad, of Dutch or Barbizon painting, fades; he is face to face with another problem, a new and very different range of conditions, in the confronting of which he soon acquires a method of expression suitable to the peculiar phenomena of the locality and personal to himself. So soon, indeed, that it would be quite astonishing, if we did not remember how many years, long before he had possessed himself of any technique, he was possesse with a thorough knowledge of the subjects which he desired to paint. For, while power is indispensable, knowledge, after all, is the main ingredient in its expression; and having the latter it is not strange that Tryon soon discovered for himself a particular manner of disciplining his power to it. The word discipline is especially apt,

since his art is based on the scrupulously conscientious, keen analysis that belongs to the New England character. In his case we must vary Zola's definition that work of art is nature visualized through the artist's temperament, for there is in Tryon's art less temperament than character. The latter is the force that animates all these later landscapes, not, however, without sentiment, but with a sentiment which is all the more poignant and convincing by reason of the character which makes it so genuinely real. He exhibits, for example, several pictures of early morning, one of them a decoration made in 1893, an "Early Morning—1900" and a "Morning Twilight—1903." The deliand a "Morning Twilight—1903." The deli-cacy either of perception or of rendering could scarcely be exceeded. They have the gentle stir of songfulness that ema-nates from Corot's, but are not, like the latter's, exquisite transpositions from nature, but nature very localized and truth-fully observed, yet idealized. Spiritualized, perhaps, would be the correcter word, since there is nothing added or imagined, but only an extraction made of the spirit but only an extraction made of the spir

of the facts themselves.

One finds the same in a "Springtime," executed as far back as 1899, in the exquisite delicacy of which the very breath of spring, most volatile and evanescent, seems to pervade the hardy scene, tremblingly, as if scarcely free of the chill of winter, not as yet conscious of the life within itself. And as I say, the scene is hardy, even austere in its deportment. Something of bleakness its deportment. Something of bleakness of homeliness of character, the very oppo-site of sensuousness, appears in all thes later landscapes. Even when the subjeclater landscapes. Even when the subject is one of autumn, as in "October Afternoon" and "Autumn—New England," both painted in 1903, there is nothing of golden glory, little provocation to lazy contemplation. A cool air is abroad, the light is pale and fitful, coming through clouds that are banked up in the sky and throw their shadows across the foreground. Most remarkable is the in the sky and throw their shadows across the foreground. Most remarkable is the way in which these shadows are rendered; they travel over the ground in correspondence with the movement of the clouds. In delicacy of rendering they may be compared with the earth mists in "Morning—1893." These really float above the meadow and in some parts are curled and lifted by the rising warmth of the air.

These features are but examples of the keen scrutiny of observation and extraordinary subtlety of technique which are manifested throughout these canvases. Seldom can we find foregrounds treated with such breadth and at the same time with such an infinitude of incidental suggestiveness.

such breadth and at the same time with such an infinitude of incidental suggestiveness. One feels the invitation to wander over them, sure that at each step some interest would reveal itself; and in the wide and far per-spective of the "Autum-New England," all the several features of the landscape are reproduced with so much local truth and separateness of character that the in-terest is perpetually stimulated.

Yet with all this diversity there is a com-plete harmony of mistorial executible, and

plete harmony of pictorial ensemble, an absolute justness of relation between the whole and its parts. It is here preeminently that the quality of character in the artist, of intellectuality if you will, asserts itself. For the harmoniousness is not merely one of color tone; it is rather a commendation of the comments of the comment merely one of color tone; it is rather a com-prehensive and reasoned harmonizing of the facts themselves; it is the expression of a mind that not only feels, but also or-ganizes. I have been criticised for con-sidering Tryon's landscapes to be peculiarly typical of the kind of art to be looked for typical of the kind of art to be looked for as essentially American. Yet it may be true, for, while it is analytical and subtle, as all the best modern art, it is entirely free from the juded, decadent spirit of which those qualities are apt to be the expression. It has the hardihood, the freshness and invigoration of a younger, stronger race. And I know no other artist of landscape in this country whose work is at once so same and strong and infinitely equalities.

Art distinctes. to fiamos and Hawaii are subjects factionte an artist, and in the pictures drawn from them which Theodore Worse is exhibiting at the Nos Art Galleries there is at least the interest of the thouse. this our's own imagination can such very pionents designs, while as paintings the postures may disentially us. One mines in their especially any rendering of values, the interespector for the deference of the college background for the deference of the in the searching plants everything hundries toward the language annual in

Four group portraits of children, one of er including a mother, are an exhibition

NEW COLLEGES NOT LIKE OLD. Dr. Butler Says There Has Been a Deterieration in College Life.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has aroused considerable discussion by an article he has centributed to the alumni number of the Columbia Literary Monthly, in which he contrasts the old and the new American college, very unfavorably to the latter. Dr. Butler

says:

In the past twenty-one years nearly every leading college in the United States has either become a university or has tried it and failed. The old American college hardly exists now-adays, and, unless all signs mislead, those who want to get it back in all its useful excellence will have to fight for it pretty vigorously. The milk and water substitutes and the flat universities that have taken the place of the colleges are a pretty poor return for what we have lost.

I am distinctly of the opinion that at Columbia undergraduate life was richer and more helpful in the old days than it is now, or than it will ever be again until we surround a good part of South Fjeld with college homes; not dormitories—they are only places to sleep in; but homes—places to live and to work in.

He suggests for future policy "that the He suggests for future policy "that the course of undergraduate study needs over-hauling in order to squeeze out the water, to disentangle the college from the professional schools and to get back at least some of the inestimable advantages of the old coherence and continuity," and con-

old conference and continuity, and continuity:

That the course of study at present characteristic of the leading colleges is not worth spending four years on I have said many times, and no one has as yet offered any reason to the contrary which appeals to my intelligence. That the love of letters and polite learning and the knowledge of the older humanities have declined among American college students generally is made evident in a hundred ways. Too early specialization is at the root of some of these evils, and the modern passion for being in a hurry and for spelling success mo-n-e-y is at the root of the rest of them. Discipline, too, has been relaxed, and the college student has largely lost the character-building advantage of being in statu pupillari and of being compelled to do a good many things that he calls useless and does not like.

What we need, it appears to me, in Columbia College, and in every other college, is a tightening of the lines in all these respects. They were much tighter twenty-one years ago, and I liked the sum total of conditions then better than I do now.

Berea and Old Customs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Your very interesting editorial in The Sur of the 23d on "Our Contemporary Ancestors" concludes with a hone that the attaint per ionalities and ways of this people may not

Soon pass away.

Doubtless it is inevitable with the growth of our country and the spread of modern ideas and means of communication that such localities and people shall at length become greatly changed. The serious ques-tion seems to be: What influences shall affect them, and what the transformation shall be Dr. Frost, with a far-sightedness charac teristic of him, has endeavored at Berea especially to qualify the young mountain students for a useful and worthy life in their

especially to qualify the young mountain students for a useful and worthy life in their own mountains.

The young men can have training in forestry—an employment well calculated to retain them in their native mountains, give their lives a wholesome development and be of greatest benefit to the region itself, probably the salvation of it from those who would destroy the forests for immediate gain.

Among the very many interesting practical features of Dr. Frost's institution (such as instruction in farming and trades) is that of a well-equipped training school for nurses. In all the extensive mountain region there are no educated doctors—a few quacks hasten the untimely end. The result has been that the people have become fatalists in regard to sickness. If they are to get well, they will, and if they are to die, they must; "it's no use."

A few years since the matter was brought before a benevolent lady, who guaranteed a suitable salary for several years to secure an expert nurse of superior training and experience to establish such a training school in Berea College. Each year a class of well-trained nurses is sent forth to the mountains, where their services are of a value that can hardly be expressed.

If transformation must come, as it seems bound to do, to the three millions of mountain people, it is a most happy thing that such a leader as Dr. Frost is opening up ways that will make the changes beneficial to the mountainsers, to the region, and to the country at large.

Nov. 24.

Parkhurst and Function—A Comparison Not the Doctor's Credit. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When Drarkhurst attended the circus on Twenty-sevent atrect some years ago was his name and station announced at the door? If not, was it not a species of the "damnable duplicity" to attain an end which he complains of in others? MARCH 25.

Devery and Life in the Metropolis.

cent way my belief that Mr. W. S. Devery, should be run for Mayor next fall, would make a candidate of no mean force. Several readers of The Swe, in reply to my letter, instead of trying to prove me in error, indulged in abuse of Mr. Devery which, I submit, is no argument. "Tammanyite" says that if Mr. Sheehan had not been confined to his house during the greater part of the primary fight. Devery would have been no place in the race. Maybe. But "Tammanyite" does not tell us why Mr. Frank Goodwin, who was not confined to his house at any time, was last in the race. He also states that Mr. Shechan is as strong in the Ninth as ever and in the same breath proclaims the election of Goodwin next fall. How does he reconcile the two state-

mark, opens up on Mr. Devery with a lot of silly shuse. He states that Mr. Charles Murphy has his hand on the political pulse of Tammany and knows that it will not stand for Devery. Tammany stood for Devery and swore by him and he served it well for many a day when the organization needed a strong arm and a clear head. As to Devery's record as Chief of Police of this city I would say that we have had two administrations of police affaits since Devery stepped out and are able to make comparisons, and that he was the "best Chief of Police New York ever had," doesn't seem so fulny now as when former Mayer Van Wyck coined that famous phrase.

If hanging out on street corners is evidence of loaferish habits then 50 per cent of the Tammany leaders of the city are in the same hox with Devery. The Hon. Charles Murphy, leader of Tammany and interim. has held up a lamp post on an East Nide thoroughfare for lo, these many moons. At all events we know that at a certain corner we can always find Mr. Devery and there he meets and stream has been and constituents. If he turns up hisaking how and then, the last place in New York we would think of looking for film is Deimonine's. The poor man seeking advice and assistance be compelied to seek Devery out to a fuquor store with a last between them, nor expected to strop past of his brow and then helions to his other and little ones, the hart between them, nor expected to strop past of his brow and which helions to his other and little ones, the hart between them, nor expected to strop past of his brow and the many children dilingur to her shifts have each drawer of a set guest emporium with without a firm and a second past of the same of his herow and which helions to his other and inthe many children dilingur to her shifts have between them nor expected by the same of his herow and which helions to his other and inthe many children dilingur to her shifts have been contained him, are defined for him of the contained him are accounted feel of his passes and a support of his places

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SENATOR STONE'S PLATFORM. He Wants the Democrats to He Distinctly

a Constructive Force. WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Senator William . Stone of Missouri has this to say about the Democratic national platform for 1904:

"I shall favor a platform both progressive and aggressive. I want the Democratic party to get in front of things and lead. rvatism is not without its value. I believe in being conservative and prudent. but I want the Democratic party to be more than a mere restraining force. I want it to be an affirmative, suggestive and directing force. A position of mere negation does not appeal to the progressive spirit of the agr... The world moves, and we must move with it if we would have a hand in directing the current of events. Our party must be distinctly a constructive force. Growth, progression, is what the world is atriving after. We must move to the front."

In regard to candidates Mr. Stone said: "I don't think Mr. Bryan will be nominated, nor do I think he either expects or desires the nomination. If any effort is being made to eliminate him it will fail, for he is still undoubtedly the most commanding individual force in the party. The business of 'eliminating' people from the party is not the business I want Democrats to engage in. It would be more profitable to get men into, instead of getting them out of, the party. progression, is what the world is striving

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into, instead of getting them out of, the party.

"The Democratic candidate for President must be a Democrat who has always supported his party ticket; he must be a party man who, if elected, would give us a stalwart Democratic administration. That is the only test of eligibility for the nomination I would apply. It is not necessary that a man should have subscribed unconditionally to every declaration of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms."

Senator Carmack of Tennessee declares for Judge Parker of New York. He says that no man will be nominated for President in 1904 who did not support the ticket in 1806 and 1900. Senator Carmack rejects uncompromisingly the names of Grover Cleveland, Richard Olney and Edward M. Shepard.

SALVADOR MUST PAY \$534,000. Secretary Hay Declines to Reopen the Award to the Salvador Commercial Co.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Secretary Hay has declined to reopen the case of the Salvador Commercial Company, which was adjusted by arbitration last year, the arbitrators awarding the company against the Government of Salvador. An effort was made by Salvader to have the case reconsidered on the ground that the award was not in accordance with the facts. Mr. Hay permitted Salvador to submit argument to support this contention, and after a careful consideration of it, has reached the conclusion that no

tion, and after a careful consideration of it, has reached the conclusion that no reason exists for a reopening. He so informed the Minister of Salvador to-day, giving as the grounds for his declination that to grant Salvador's request would be a reflection upon the honesty of the arbitrators and an injury to the principle of arbitration. Mr. Hay sent instructions by telegraph to W. L. Merry, United States Minister to Salvador, to demand the payment of the award made by the arbitrators.

Payment of the award was due March 1. There were three arbitrators, one chosen by the United States, one, by Salvador and the third, or umpire, was chosen by mutual agreement. The umpire was Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada. He and the American arbitrator, Don M. Dickinson, decided in favor of the Commercial company. The Salvador representative protested, and in a heated discussion on the day the award was handed down, Sir Henry Strong intimated broadly that there had been an attempt to prevent the announcement of the award within the time fixed by the arbitration protocol, the effect of which would have been to make the arbitration null and void.

CITY CONSUMPTION CAMP.

Dr. Lederie Gots a Site Pree and Asks for 635,000 to Operate It. Commissioner Lederle of the Health De. partment sent to Mayor Low yesterday a letter urging the establishment of a sani-

tarium for the treatment of tuberculosis on the tent and ducker plan, on a tract of twenty acres in Orange county, which has been offered to the city for two years, without rent. (A ducker is a canvas house on a wooden frame, so named after Dr. Lederle says that 8,883 persons in

this city died from lung diseases in 1902 and 8,135 in 1901. The time has come, he

and 8,135 in 1901. The time has come, he says, when the city should increase its facilities for treating tuberculosis.

He has been much impressed by the opinions of leading physicians with regard to the efficiency of the open-air treatment, but the plan of the Charity Organisation Society's committee for a tuberculosis sanitarium and camp is too elaborate and costly. With the appropriation of \$35,000 he could operate a camp for sixty patients on the Orange county tract from May 1 to Dec. 31 next. The occupation of this ground will cost the city nothing, and if the outdoor treatment suggested should prove mark, opens up on Mr. Devery with a lot of silly abuse. He states that Mr. Charles Murphy has ble Treasury Befirst for the Month of March.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Owing to the heavy payments during the last three was there is a Treasury deficit for the month of there is a Treasury deficit for the month of March. The expenditures thus far this month have exceeded the receipts by about \$2,000,000. It was said at the Treasury to-day that this temporary deficit was to be expected on account of the large number of recent Congress appropriations, which, under the terms of the respective acts, were to be made immediately available. There is a surplus for the current fiscal year thus far amounting to \$31,000,000.

From the San Francisco Chronicie. Str is the authority, that the reporting of the proceedings of the arthracite coal commission was the greatest job of shorthand transcription on record, is excepted to be local stenographers, and with good grounds. They claim that the world's record for any

of highly be an instincted street